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A soap and effective soap for the hands.
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ELIABLE REMEDIES
Scientific Character, de-
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with unparalleled suc-
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can be beautifully dyed
or CLEANED and REPAIR-
ED.—By O. D. COOK &
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Skirts, Blouses, etc., dyed
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CELEBRATED throughout
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parts. 15 lbs upward at
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Auction Sale
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00 CASES RUBBERS,
small assortments. Sale pre-
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C. E. RADDIN & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-st.

CTION SALE OF
S AND SHOES,
day, Feb. 6, at 9:30 a. m.
on the above date our annual auction of
all kinds of goods. Buyers
are requested to come in.

EO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-st.

DAY TRADE SALE,
Wools, Clothing, &c.,
MORNING, Feb. 6, at 9:30 o'clock, at
W. M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

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W. M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DAY TRADE SALE,
Wools, Clothing, &c.,
MORNING, Feb. 6, at 9:30 a. m.,
AT OUR STORES,
TURE, CARPETS,
General Household Goods,
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

EMPTORY SALE
GE AND VALUABLE STOCK
NE FURS!
AUCTION,
AT MORNING, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock,
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ISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY & HATCH,
N. 58 and 60 Lake-st.
GOLIAN AUCTION SALE OF
SHOES & RUBBERS,
day, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock.
HENRY & HATCH, Auctioneers.

S. P. MCNAMARA & CO.,
64 WABASH-av.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES
and Shoes and Shoes will be
auctioned TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 6,
No reserve on any article.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1878.

LECTURE.
MCCORMICK HALL.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1878.

POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE IN CHICAGO

This season of the World's Greatest Preacher and Popular Orator, REV.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

Who will deliver, by special request, his Lecture on

"HARD TIMES."

Mr. Beecher will give his views on the Finances of the Country and the Silver Bill.

Tickets for sale at Chicago Music Co.'s, No. 125 State-st. Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Admission to the Hall, 25c. Box office open at 7 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 4 PER CT. LOAN.

We receive subscriptions to the U. S. 4 per cent Loan on same terms as offered by the Secretary of the Treasury, which will convert into gold at current rates.

We also have a supply on hand for immediate delivery at market rates, and buy and sell all the bonds of the U. S. 4 per cent Loan, and the bonds of the U. S. 3 per cent Loan.

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Grand Allegen Valley.

When drawn with exchange, no charge; otherwise,
14 of 1 per cent on city items outside, & the actual
expenses—Bids will be taken at Chicago, City
Halls, and at the offices of A. T. & C. Co., and
Colchester National Bank, Coldwater, Mich.

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of our Boot and Shoe
Department is \$30
each week.

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of our Hat and Cap
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goods we can find, and
guarantee that you
shall never pay us a
high price for any-
thing we sell.

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Boston Square Dealing House,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

Branch, 532 Milwaukee-av., corner

Buckner-st.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL NINE.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, Etc.

PEACE.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Feb. 6—6 a. m.—Germany,

France, Italy, and England have signified

their acceptance of Austria's proposition

to hold a European Conference, and,

although Russia makes some objection to

Vienna, it is improbable that there will be

any serious difficulty on that account.

It is expected that the Conference will assemble

about the first week in March, as all the

Powers except Russia are anxious to hasten

its deliberations. There is

A GENERAL REVIEW OF DISASTERS

throughout the Continent, and many prophe-
cies are made that the Conference will ut-
terly fail to reach any satisfactory conclusion.

But the prospects of peace are undeni-
ably brighter than at any other time since

the outbreak of hostilities. There is little

reason to doubt, however, that Russia's

plans will command the support of Germany

and Italy, while any opposition there may be

will come from England and Austria indi-
vidually, and not upon a basis of mutual

support.

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Trade upon a basis more ad-
vantageous to the BUYER than
any house in this city.

They deal in the best goods,

buy at the closest prices, and

sell upon a smaller per cent
of profit.

Extra good Bargains in

diamonds, Jewelry and For-
eign Watches.

STATE & MONROE-STs.

WANTED.

DIAMONDS.

WANTED.—A pair of Diamond Ear-Drop, set or un-
set, for a lady, to be given as a gift for a bargain
for cash. Address W. 22, Tribune office.

WANTED.

I have a business experience of 20 years, and wish
to travel. \$1,000.00. Address W. 22, Tribune office.

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TO RENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW,

Room 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT.

First-class dwelling, with or without Furnish-
ings, at No. 81 Calumet-st., Chicago.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.

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FOR SALE.

GAS APPARATUS.

We have recently made up a 500-Hp. apparatus
for factories, hotel, & other purposes. CHAS. C. COOPER,
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Desirable to buy only the genuine.

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The Tribune.

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TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 20 Tribune Building. F. T. McFADYEN, Manager.

PARIS, Rue de la Paix, No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. MARSHALL, Agent.

LONDON, Reg.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLING, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Baby" and "Barney the Baron."

Hooley's Theatre—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Strasburg Opera Troupe: "Faust."

Heaverly's Theatre—Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Engagement of Mike Rankin. "The Danites." Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engagement of Den Thompson. "Joshua Whitecomb." Afternoon and evening.

Columbus Novelty Theatre—Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Variety oboe.

McCormick Hall—North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Lecture by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Subject: "Hard Times."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

KEystone Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting, Friday, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend to make arrangements for the annual meeting of the Knights of Pythias and transaction of business. By order of the Grand Lodge. W. M. B.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, NO. 127, R. A. M.—Tuesday, second—Regular convocation this Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The meeting on the P. and M. of the Knights of Pythias, complimentary tickets by order of the M. E. B. F.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally quiet and firmer yesterday. Mess pork closed 2½¢ per lb higher, at \$10.67½@10.70 for March and \$10.82½@10.85 for April. Lard closed 5¢ per lb higher, at \$7.37½@7.40 for March, 47½¢ for April, and 50¢ per lb higher, at 22¢ and 25¢ for May. Hams were steady, at \$2.00 per lb.

JAY GOULD AND THE SILVER BILL.

JAY GOULD, the gold gambler, has taken advantage of his ownership of the columns of the New York Tribune to ventilate his views upon the subject of the remonetization of silver, and, as might be expected, he has accomplished it with a degree of assumption and audacity that are remarkable even in a man possessing his generous stock of brass. He starts off with the assumption that the payment of the Government bonds in silver will be a violation of the national faith, though why any violation of faith, national or otherwise, should disturb him is not very clear. If his assumption be true, then the Government must have agreed to pay in something else than silver. We may regard his assumption in two ways. First, as a matter of fact. The acts authorizing the issue of these bonds expressly declare that the principal and interest are payable in coin, and the Supreme Court has more than once decided that a contract for payment of a certain sum in gold and silver coin is so payable, no matter with what kind of coin they may have been bought. Will JAY GOULD deny that silver is coin? There is and can be no question on that point. However, then, it is a violation of faith for the Government to pay its bonds in precisely the money it agreed to, and, to avoid any possible mistake on this point, the conditions were set forth and written on the very face of the bonds? Second, as a matter of taste, is JAY GOULD exactly the right stamp of man to set himself up as the avowed protector of the national faith? He is such a bright and shining representative of ideal honesty that he can arise in public and charge other men with being repudiators or enemies of the country's honor? By what condition of honor or virtue does this cold, blooded, grasping, dishonorable, cut-throat speculator, railroad-wrecker, gold-gambler and Black-Friday conspirator, always at war with the commercial world, deliberately allowing his broker-victims to be sold out, and now prostituting the columns of Mr. Garrison's paper to his own purposes, set himself up as the protector and custodian of the national honor?

Again, says JAY GOULD, if the Bland bill becomes a law it will destroy the credit of the United States for a century, and will deprive business men of one-tenth of the value of goods sold on time or money loaned. Mr. GOULD takes glibly of time, forgetting what may happen in a century. He seems to forget the limits of time included in a hundred years and the immense and radical changes that are likely to occur. If he would remember that the Revolution occurred only a hundred years ago, and that in a hundred years from now there will be absolutely nothing left of him, with the possible exception of some very unavory memories, he might hesitate before making any prophecy as to what a century may bring forth. His declaration as to the depreciation of value of goods would carry some force with it if it did not, in the first instance, proceed from a man who has no sympathy with commercial men, and whose interests are associated alone with stock-gamblers, and, in the second instance, it was not based upon false premises. He proceeds upon the assumption that remonetization will have no effect in reducing gold or enhancing silver, and no influence on the relations of the value of silver to that of gold to bring them nearer to each other; and upon such a gratuitous assumption as this he and the rest of the gold clique before every one who is not in sympathy with their operations with filthy blackguardism. In violation of

extreme me in the cases of Quebec, in the north, and of Lee County, Miss., in the southern part of the American continent. Both are sufferers from the prevailing tendency of officials to steal as much of the people's money as they can get their hands on and get away with. It has been discovered by a Committee of Auditors appointed to examine the city finances of Quebec that \$148,000 of city debentures cannot be accounted for, and that \$20,000 in cash, which should be in the hands of the Treasurer, is nowhere to be found. Down in Lee County, Miss., the people have enjoyed the blessings of seven years of uninterrupted defalcation in the Sheriff's office, their last experience in that line aggregating \$40,000.

The proposition to vote a war grant of \$20,000,000, which England may fling in the face of Europe at the Vienna Conference, was debated in the House of Commons yesterday for and against. Sir WILFRID VANNON HANCOCK, Liberal, made the

leading speech of the day, declaring that if England, backed by the war credit, entered the Conference as the avowed enemy of Russian ambition in the East, such an attitude meant war; but if, on the contrary, the Government was sincere in its professed desire for a durable peace, the basis of its policy at the Conference, must be a recognition of the fact that the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire had ceased. It seems incredible that the ability to perceive and the statesmanship to accept the inevitable should be limited to the Liberal element in British politics, and that there should be any considerable following in Parliament for a Ministry that formulates its Eastern policy upon the exploded theory that Turkey can be maintained as a European Power.

The Agricultural Society of Winnebago County, Illinois, dropped into politics somewhat unskillfully two or three years ago by issuing an invitation to JAY GOULD to come and address the people at Rockford during fair-time. The popular opposition immediately manifested to the appearance of J. D. on a public rostrum in Rockford was so unmistakable that the proposed speaker was obliged to send his compliments and regrets. The crisis which has ever since hovered over the ministry of rural science in Winnebago County was finally precipitated last night, when, before the assembled dignitaries of the Association, Mr. H. P. KIMBALL, Secretary, who in the JAY GOULD fiasco was put down very much a la MACMILLAN, got up both on his ear and his feet, kicked clear over the agricultural dashboard, shook his fist across the bloody chasm, proclaimed his everlasting contempt of all enemies of his pastoral-political policy, and beshook himself of all connection with the Society. The meeting is said to have "got red hot" thereupon, ending in the election of a new Secretary. There is hope that this stormy purge has relieved Winnebago of the alien passions which have so mangled it "hithereto."

Poor Greece seems to have made a grievous blunder in inaugurating a hostile policy just at the time when an armistice had been declared. The Hellenic Government will destroy the Republic in party. We have already seen this eminent reformer in dire apprehension for the rights of business men with whom he has nothing in common, and for the national faith for which he has no more concern than for the interests of true religion. We now behold him trembling for the Republican party. What has he done for that party that he should be anxious for it? What has the New York Tribune done of late for the party, except to try to destroy it, that it should be alarmed? What does he mean by the destruction of the party? Is it to move away, bag and baggage, and leave no sign? Are the members to die off and leave nothing but Democrats? Is it to be reorganized, and, if so, will it not be the same party? Is it to be absorbed by the Democratic party, and, if so, will it not dominate it? Is its destruction to be like that of the Whig party, and, if so, will JAY GOULD inform us how much the Democracy gained by it? Upon this branch of his argument JAY GOULD has wasted time. He is not such a shining Republican that he will frightened any one by setting up his political scarecrow. It will be regarded as little as his abuse and blackguardism which are directed against three-fourths of the American people, and those three-fourths embracing the industrious, hard-working, producing classes, not the money-lenders, coupon-cutters, and Shylocks.

HARRISON'S CIVIL SERVICE.

Our CANTRELL has done it. The great problem which has defied solution by the ablest law-givers and philosophers for centuries has been mastered at last by the distinguished statesman who does honor to Chicago in representing her in Congress. The question in every Government that has ever existed has been how to establish a Civil Service that would unite the three great requisites—honesty, capacity, and fidelity; how to secure the services of the best officers; how to make them secure in their offices during fidelity to duty; and how to do all this and leave the doors to official life open to all, has been pronounced to be such an impossibility that all attempts at the reform have been abandoned. England tried it repeatedly during the last century; France admits that all her efforts have proved to failure; Austria has vainly struggled to establish her of an incompetent and corrupt service; while in Russia and Turkey, Spain and Germany, the work has had such a hopeless outlook that no serious effort has been made to grasp it, and yet all these States have had illustrious statesmen—men who have written their names high on the pillars of fame. But the nations of Europe have never had a HARRISON. They have had great men, able men, but nowhere is there recorded the name of HARRISON—CANTRELL HARRISON; he is peculiarly and exclusively the property of America.

Speaker RANDALL has many things to answer for, and his ambition leads him sometimes to use his official power to push other and able men out of sight,—to bury them, lest an admiring country should exalt them above himself. His experienced eye promptly recognized in the Chicago member a dangerous rival—one who, if left with a fair chance, would soon dazzle the House and the country. So he sought to bury HARRISON by placing him on the Committee on Civil Service. He would not put him on Foreign Affairs, because our member's extensive travel would have enabled him to take an eminent position; he dared not make him Chairman of Ways and Means, because that would have given the House a leader such as it has never known in its existence; CANTRELL's speech on the eagle and the Marine Band warned the Speaker to keep him off the War and Navy; while his Indian blood, boiling in behalf of his kindred, was not safe to be intrusted with Indian Affairs. But Speaker RANDALL overreached himself. What was intended as a political grudge has been made into a political laboratory for the greatest political system the world has ever known. A perfect system of Civil Service has been discovered and matured, and CANTRELL HARRISON, of Chicago, is the inventor and author; and the eagle, in its future flights to dip its pinions in the Pacific, will pause a moment, mid-air, over Chicago, to honor and bless the home of great statesmen.

The plan provides for a Civil-Services Department, consisting of five Commissioners to be selected from all parties, to be appointed in the off years of politics. These Commissioners are to make rules for the service, exercise a supervision over all public offices, and examine all applicants. The whole country is to be divided into as many districts as there are members of Congress; examinations are to be made in each district; and each member may make nominations of persons in his district who may be found to be competent, and may recommend persons of whom they have no personal knowledge upon the evidence of others. This Department is to supply all the other Departments with lists of persons, from which lists alone can appointments be made. Appointments are to be provisional for six months, after which they are to be permanent. Removals only to be for cause. Appointments as Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, Heads of Depar-

ments, and Postmasters are not to be subject to this Civil-Service system.

Such is the plan. There are perhaps some objections, but, being purely constitutional, may not be worth considering. The Constitution provides that the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and still nominally, and by with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Commissioners, Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Government, are to be appointed by the President for and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the power of appointment in the Senate, or in the Heads of Departments.

all laws of human experience, of all laws of political economy, and of all principles of supply and demand, they assume that if a market is opened for millions of silver coin among a commercial people using as much money as any other, with no metal money in circulation, it will not add anything to its value. It is a barefaced, shallow assumption, characteristic either of an unthinking person ignorant of the history of money and the laws of supply and demand, or of an intelligent person who is dishonest for a purpose, in which case the coat might possibly be established at Mr. JAY GOULD. "Debased currency," "90-cent dollars," "Silver-repudiation," "dishonest dollars," says JAY GOULD through column after column of the gold organ which he owns. By what right does JAY GOULD assume to fix the relative value as between gold and silver, when one is a legal-tender and the other is not? By what authority does he absolutely fix relative values by putting gold up and silver down? If we are going to even up, why not bring about that result by evening silver up and gold down? Silver is the older coin, and the real standard. The gold dollar is a modern institution; the silver was the dollar of our fathers. There are 100 cents in a silver dollar, just as there are in a gold dollar. For the past twenty years it has been as much in circulation as gold, and it is to-day as real a standard. Before JAY GOULD assumes to fix its value by depreciating it, would it not be well for him to wait until both are legal-tender? It may save him a great deal of trouble in evening up in favor of gold.

JAY GOULD's most crushing argument is to the effect that the remonetization of silver will destroy the Republic in party. We have already seen this eminent reformer in dire apprehension for the rights of business men with whom he has nothing in common, and for the national faith for which he has no more concern than for the interests of true religion. We now behold him trembling for the Republican party. What has he done for that party that he should be anxious for it? What has the New York Tribune done of late for the party, except to try to destroy it, that it should be alarmed? What does he mean by the destruction of the party? Is it to move away, bag and baggage, and leave no sign? Are the members to die off and leave nothing but Democrats? Is it to be reorganized, and, if so, will it not be the same party? Is it to be absorbed by the Democratic party, and, if so, will it not dominate it? Is its destruction to be like that of the Whig party, and, if so, will JAY GOULD inform us how much the Democracy gained by it? Upon this branch of his argument JAY GOULD has wasted time. He is not such a shining Republican that he will frightened any one by setting up his political scarecrow. It will be regarded as little as his abuse and blackguardism which are directed against three-fourths of the American people, and those three-fourths embracing the industrious, hard-working, producing classes, not the money-lenders, coupon-cutters, and Shylocks.

JAY GOULD and the Silver Bill.

JAY GOULD, the gold gambler, has taken advantage of his ownership of the columns of the New York Tribune to ventilate his views upon the subject of the remonetization of silver, and, as might be expected, he has accomplished it with a degree of assumption and audacity that are remarkable even in a man possessing his generous stock of brass. He starts off with the assumption that the payment of the Government bonds in silver will be a violation of the national faith, though why any violation of faith, national or otherwise, should disturb him is not very clear. If his assumption be true, then the Government must have agreed to pay in something else than silver. We may regard his assumption in two ways. First, as a matter of fact. The acts authorizing the issue of these bonds expressly declare that the principal and interest are payable in coin, and the Supreme Court has more than once decided that a contract for payment of a certain sum in gold and silver coin is so payable, no matter with what kind of coin they may have been bought. Will JAY GOULD deny that silver is coin? There is and can be no question on that point. However, then, it is a violation of faith for the Government to pay its bonds in precisely the money it agreed to, and, to avoid any possible mistake on this point, the conditions were set forth and written on the very face of the bonds? Second, as a matter of taste, is JAY GOULD exactly the right stamp of man to set himself up as the avowed protector of the national faith? He is such a bright and shining representative of ideal honesty that he can arise in public and charge other men with being repudiators or enemies of the country's honor? By what condition of honor or virtue does this cold, blooded, grasping, dishonorable, cut-throat speculator, railroad-wrecker, gold-gambler and Black-Friday conspirator, always at war with the commercial world, deliberately allowing his broker-victims to be sold out, and now prostituting the columns of Mr. Garrison's paper to his own purposes, set himself up as the protector and custodian of the national honor?

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